	STATISTICAL OFFICE IN WARSAW 1 Sierpnia 21, 02-134 Warsaw	
	<i>Brief information</i>	Prepared on 24.05.2016 r.
Contact: e-mail: sekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl tel. 22 464 23 15, 22 464 23 12 fax 22 846 76 67		http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl

TOURISM

IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF WARSAW IN 2015

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

The source of data on the capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments in Poland is a continual survey of the Central Statistical Office, based on **KT-1** reports on occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments in each month. Reporting units report on precise location, type and category of an establishment as well as on the number of: rooms, beds and catering establishments. Moreover they inform on occupation of an establishment in a given month, i.e. on the number of days when an establishment is open, nominal number of overnight stays and/or rooms, as well as tourists accommodated and number of overnight stays and rented rooms (separately for foreign tourists).

In statistics on tourist accommodation facilities the following solutions were adopted:

- data on the number of accommodation places and establishments covers all establishments open on 31 July and establishments closed on that day, but open on other days of the surveyed month; a maximum number of beds has been assumed for them,
- since 2009 other unclassified facilities include weekend and holiday centres,
- an active establishment is understood as an establishment which was accessible to tourists, at least in part (regardless of the actual occupancy), during the surveyed period.
- the establishment occupancy rate – presented in percentage – results from the comparison of actually provided accommodations to the nominal number of bed places (total number of bed places prepared for tourists on each activity day of the establishment), and additionally for hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities from the comparison of actually rented rooms and the nominal number of rooms,
- a restaurant is a catering establishment available for general consumers, with full waiting service, offering full-board with a wide range of meals and beverages served to consumers according to the menu,
- bars and cafes include also tea houses, wine houses, beer halls, canteens etc.
- catering outlets include also grills, well-rooms, ice-cream parlours, refreshment rooms etc.

A **term tourism** according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (UE) No. 692/2011 valid since 2012 – means the activity of visitors taking the trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

All categories of travelers included in the term „tourism” are defined as visitors. In this group we can distinguish tourists, i.e. persons who spent at least one night out of their place of permanent residence and same-day visitors, i.e. persons not accommodated in the place visited.

Tourist accommodation establishments

The survey on tourist accommodation establishments singles out the following types of establishments:

- **Hotel** – an accommodation facility located mainly in the urban areas, with at least 10 rooms, most of which are one-person or two-person rooms, providing a wide range of services for clients staying at the establishment. Each hotel has to render catering services. Depending on the facility furnishing and the range of the services being rendered, five categories are attributed: the highest - five stars, the lowest - one star.
- **Motel** – a hotel type complex located by road communication routes, which, besides the provision of hotel services, is also adapted to the provision of car services and has a car park. A motel has to have at least 10 rooms, most of bed places in single-bed and double-bed rooms. Each motel has to provide catering services. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, five categories of motels are distinguished: top - five stars, lowest - one star.
- **Similar establishment** – a lodging place divided into rooms and managed by one board, rendering specified services, including room service, bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities, at least on a daily basis (e.g., a building meeting the requirement for a hotel, motel or lodging house that has not obtained a category).
- **Youth hostel** – an establishment projected for individual and group youth tourism, adapted to self-service of the clients. A youth hostel is an establishment located in a freestanding building or a designated part of a building. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, three categories of youth hostels are distinguished: top – cat. I, lowest – cat. III.
- **School youth hostel** – an educational establishment where interests and talents can be developed as well as different kinds of rest and free time can be organized.
- **Training-recreational centre** – an accommodation establishment (or as set of establishments) designed and permanently adapted to hold courses, conferences, trainings and conventions etc. It can also be adapted to provide holiday services.
- **Hostel** – an accommodation establishment, which varies in standard from hotel establishments mainly by the number of places in rooms, bunk beds and cooperative use of equipment and rooms for guests (e.g. common kitchen/bathroom). Hostels are characteristic of renting single beds, not whole rooms. Hostel rooms are usually dorms (multi-person rooms, as well as individual rooms: 1-, 2- and 3-person).
- **Rooms for guests** – type of tourist accommodation, which are furnished rooms and flats (excluding agrotourism lodgings) in apartments, houses and other buildings belonging to the natural or legal persons (except farmers) and rented for a fee for tourists.
- **Other not classified establishments** – establishments, which function as tourist accommodation establishments, in the period of not being fully used according to their own purpose. These include among others dormitories, boarding schools, sport and recreational centres, etc.

Data presented in the publication concern entities running activities in the scope of tourism, which submitted reports.

Data (presented in absolute and relative numbers) may not sum up due to rounding. The figures are content-wise correct.

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES — AS OF 31 VII

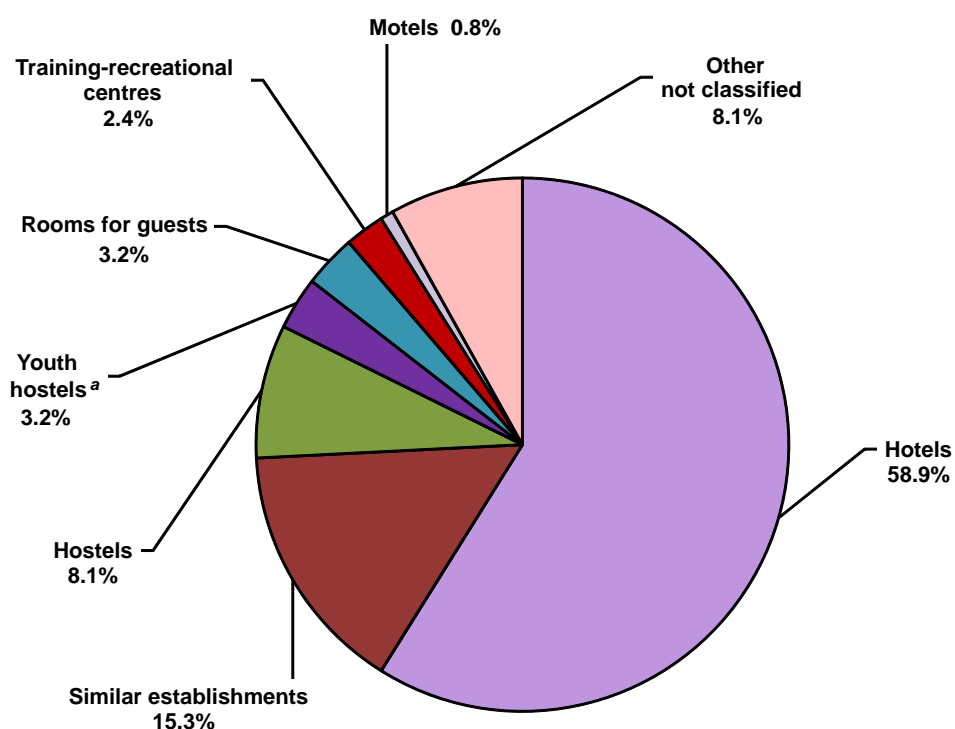
Warsaw is the biggest tourist centre in Mazowieckie voivodship, with wide range of overnight facilities and variety of monuments and remnants of the past. It has convenient location on the intersection of the major transportation routes of Europe, and it has the largest international airport in the country.

On July 31, 2015 there were 124 tourist accommodation facilities in the capital city of Warsaw, which submitted reports (of these 123 were open all year). Tourist had at their disposal 12881 rooms in hotel establishments, of these 99.2% were rooms with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation.

Accommodation facilities included 93 hotel establishments and 33 other establishments. The most numerous group, among **hotel establishments**, as in the previous years, represented hotels – 73 establishments. Among **other establishments** the most numerous were hostels and other not classified establishments (10 each).

Structure of tourist accommodation establishments by types in 2015

As of 31 VII



^a Including school youth hostels.

Compared with July 2014 there were 3 hotels more and 1 similar establishment less among hotel establishments. In the “other establishments” group there was 1 youth hostel and 1 room for guests fewer.

As of the end of July 2015, there were 26651 bed places¹ in tourist accommodation establishments, i.e. 1.0% more than during the same period of 2014. In the total number of bed places — 26537, i.e. 99.6% were open all year. Compared with 2014, the share of all year round bed places in the total number of beds increased

¹ A place, no matter occupied or not, set up for a tourist, excluding so called extra beds and bed places used by the employees working for the establishment (for example, when a part of the facility is used as a staff hotel).

by 1.0 pp. Majority of bed places offered hotels – 22281, i.e. 83.6% of the total number of places. An increase of bed places was noted in rooms for guests (by 25.9%) and hotels (by 4.2%). The number of bed places in other establishments decreased, the most in hostels (by 23.3%) and other not classified establishments (by 19.6%).

Table 1. **Tourist accommodation establishments**
As of 31 VII

Specification	Establishments			Bed places		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
	in absolute numbers		2014=100	in absolute numbers		2014=100
T o t a l	124	124	100.0	26394	26651	101.0
of which open all year	122	123	100.8	26012	26537	102.0
Hotel establishments	91	93	102.2	22951	23776	103.6
Hotels	70	73	104.3	21378	22281	104.2
Motels	1	1	100.0	48	46	95.8
Similar establishments	20	19	95.0	1525	1449	95.0
Other establishments	33	31	93.9	3443	2875	83.5
Youth hostels ^a	5	4	80.0	421	384	91.2
Training-recreational centres	3	3	100.0	415	394	94.9
Hostels	10	10	100.0	1282	983	76.7
Rooms for guests	5	4	80.0	108	136	125.9
Other not classified	10	10	100.0	1217	978	80.4

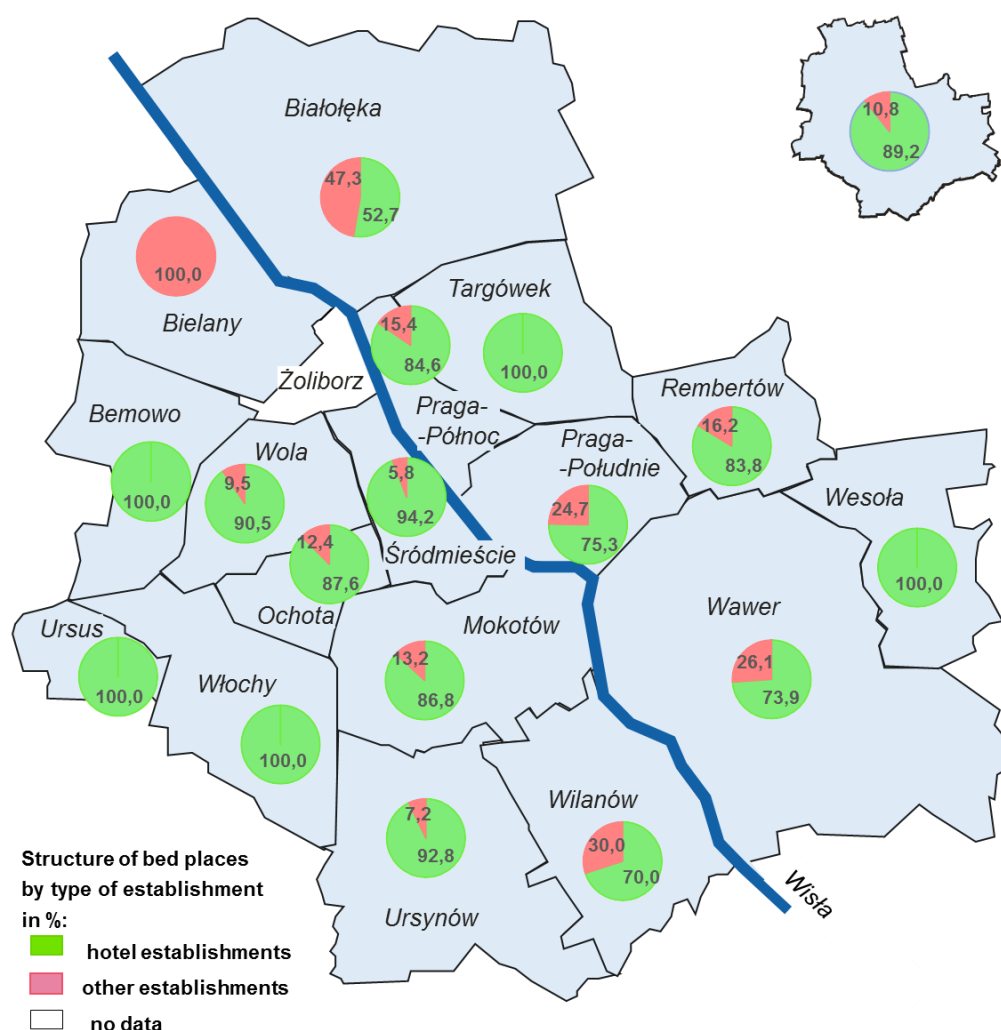
^a Including school youth hostels.

Distribution of tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw is uneven. In July 2015, most tourist accommodation establishments were located in Śródmieście district (38, i.e. 30.6% of the total tourist accommodation establishments in the capital city), followed by Mokotów (17), Włochy and Ochota (10 each) — respectively: 13.7% and 8.1% each of the total accommodation establishments in the capital city.

Compared with 2014, in the group hotel establishments there were 2 hotels in Śródmieście and 1 establishment in Ursynów more. In other districts the number of tourist accommodation establishments remained the same in comparison with 2014. Majority of hotels were located in Śródmieście (10997) – 41.3%, followed by: Mokotów (11.1%), Włochy (10.4%) and Ochota (9.2%). The fewest bed places offered tourist establishments in districts: Ursus, Targówek and Rembertów — a total of 0.9% of all accommodation facilities in the capital city.

Accommodation facilities in 2015

As of 31 VII



OCCUPANCY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2015, there were 3011.2 thousand tourists (by 5.4% more than a year before) in Warsaw's tourist accommodation establishments. Similarly as in 2014, tourists most often stayed in hotels, which provided overnight stays for 2699.7 thousand tourists (89.7% of total **tourists provided with overnight stays**), in hostels — 123.5 thousand (4.1%) and in similar establishments — 104.8 thousand (3.5%).

Compared with 2014, in 3 types of establishments the number of tourists increased. The highest increase recorded motels (by 25.7%), of which the number of domestic tourists increased (by 31.2%), and decreased the number of foreign tourists (by 26.6%). The highest decline of the number of tourists provided with overnight stays was noted in rooms for guests (by 27.0%), of which domestic tourists by 17.2% and foreign tourists by 67.2%.

In the Capital City of Warsaw in 2015, an average of 113 tourists used 1 bed place in tourist accommodation establishments, and 121 tourists in hotels.

Table 2. **Tourists and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments**

Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
	in absolute numbers	2014=100		in absolute numbers	2014=100	
Total	2858213	3011183	105.4	4849126	5161193	106.4
of which open all year	2855119	3008505	105.4	4844031	5157216	106.5
Hotel establishments	2648313	2808845	106.1	4331629	4696910	108.4
Hotels	2548741	2699725	105.9	4141018	4494179	108.5
Motels	3434	4317	125.7	5054	5817	115.1
Similar establishments	96138	104803	109.0	185557	196914	106.1
Other establishments	209900	202338	96.4	517497	464283	89.7
Youth hostels ^a	31413	30711	97.8	55166	55406	100.4
Training-recreational centres	15676	15433	98.4	35763	38227	106.9
Hostels	128624	123541	96.0	295185	262087	88.8
Rooms for guests	5990	4373	73.0	9544	6397	67.0
Other not classified	28197	28280	100.3	121839	102166	83.9

a Including school youth hostels.

In 2015, tourists were provided with a total of 5161.2 thousand overnight stays, i.e. by 6.4% more than in 2014. Hotel establishments recorded a 8.4% increase, while other accommodation facilities recorded a decrease (by 10.3%). Comparison of data by type of establishment shows that the highest increase in the number of overnight stays was in motels (by 15.1%) and in hotels (by 8.5%). Whereas the highest decrease in overnight stays recorded rooms for guests (by 33.0%).

Table 3. **Occupancy rate (in %) of rooms in hotel establishments**

Specification	2014		2015											
	total	total	months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Total	65.2	68.7	49.4	62.9	69.0	67.3	76.5	75.8	67.5	68.6	80.4	78.1	70.5	57.5
of which:														
Hotels	67.3	70.7	51.1	64.9	71.0	69.3	78.7	78.1	69.7	70.9	82.6	80.3	72.5	59.2
Motels	38.5	40.4	20.2	38.9	37.4	42.5	43.0	45.1	24.2	19.5	55.1	66.4	52.9	41.0
Similar establishments	35.4	37.6	26.3	33.8	39.6	37.6	44.4	42.0	33.5	33.6	46.9	43.7	38.7	31.6

There were 3178.4 thousand rooms (by 7.8% more than in 2014) rented to tourists in the capital city, of these 1785.0 thousand to domestic tourists (by 6.4% more) and 1393.4 thousand foreign tourists (by 9.6% more). Occupancy rate in hotels, motels, boarding houses and similar establishments in 2015 amounted to 68.7%, i.e. by 3.5 pp more than in 2014. The highest occupancy rate of rooms during a year recorded hotels (70.7%), of these in months: September (82.6%), October (80.3%) and May (78.7%).

Tourists, overnight stays and average length of stay in tourist accommodation establishments by months in 2015

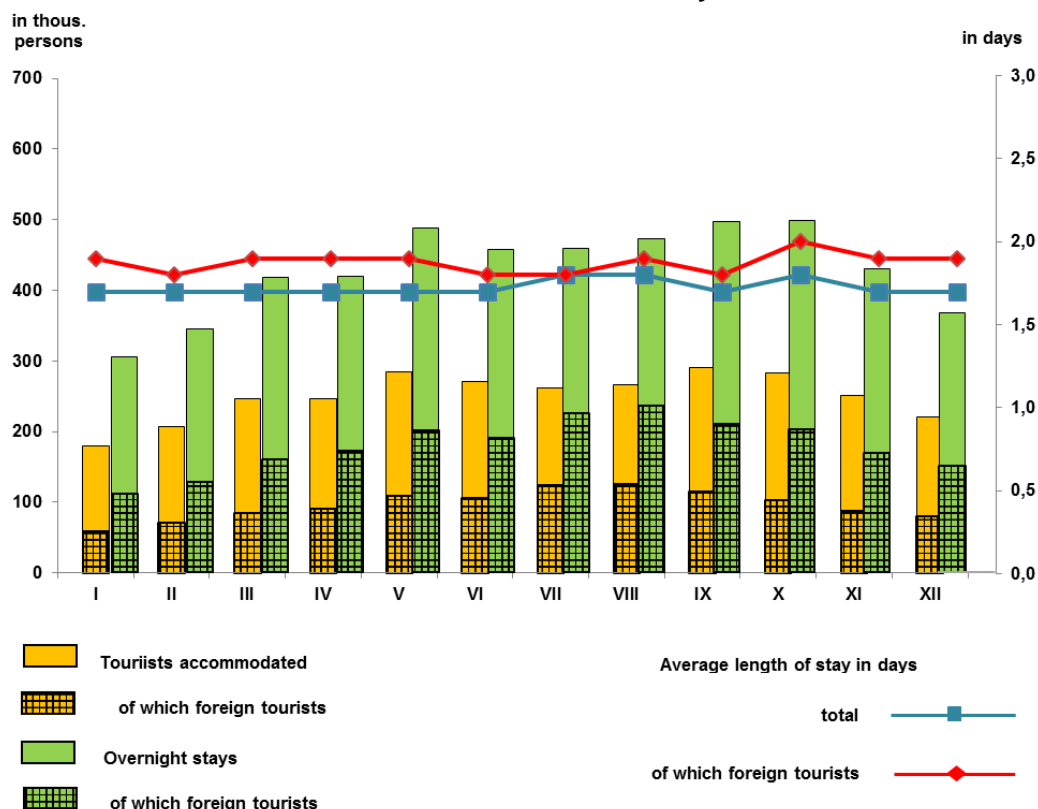


Table 4. **Occupancy rate (in %) of bed places in hotel establishments**

Specification	2014		2015											
	total		months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Total	52.9	55.6	39.0	48.9	53.2	55.1	62.9	61.0	57.8	59.8	64.6	62.2	55.5	46.6
of which:														
Hotels	54.3	56.9	40.1	50.0	54.7	56.3	64.0	62.2	59.4	61.8	66.0	63.3	56.6	47.7
Motels	29.7	34.5	16.0	31.4	29.9	35.6	39.7	38.5	18.7	18.0	53.8	54.8	44.3	35.1
Similar establishments	34.1	36.8	24.5	32.8	33.9	38.6	47.3	44.3	34.5	30.4	43.4	44.4	38.8	29.9

Occupancy rate of bed places in total establishments in 2015 was estimated at 54.6% and during the surveyed year increased by 2.6 pp, and in hotels and similar establishments amounted to 55.6% and increased by 2.7 pp. Occupancy rate of bed places varied by type of establishment. The highest occupancy rate recorded hostels (72.0%) and hotels (56.9%), and the lowest — rooms for guests (12.5%).

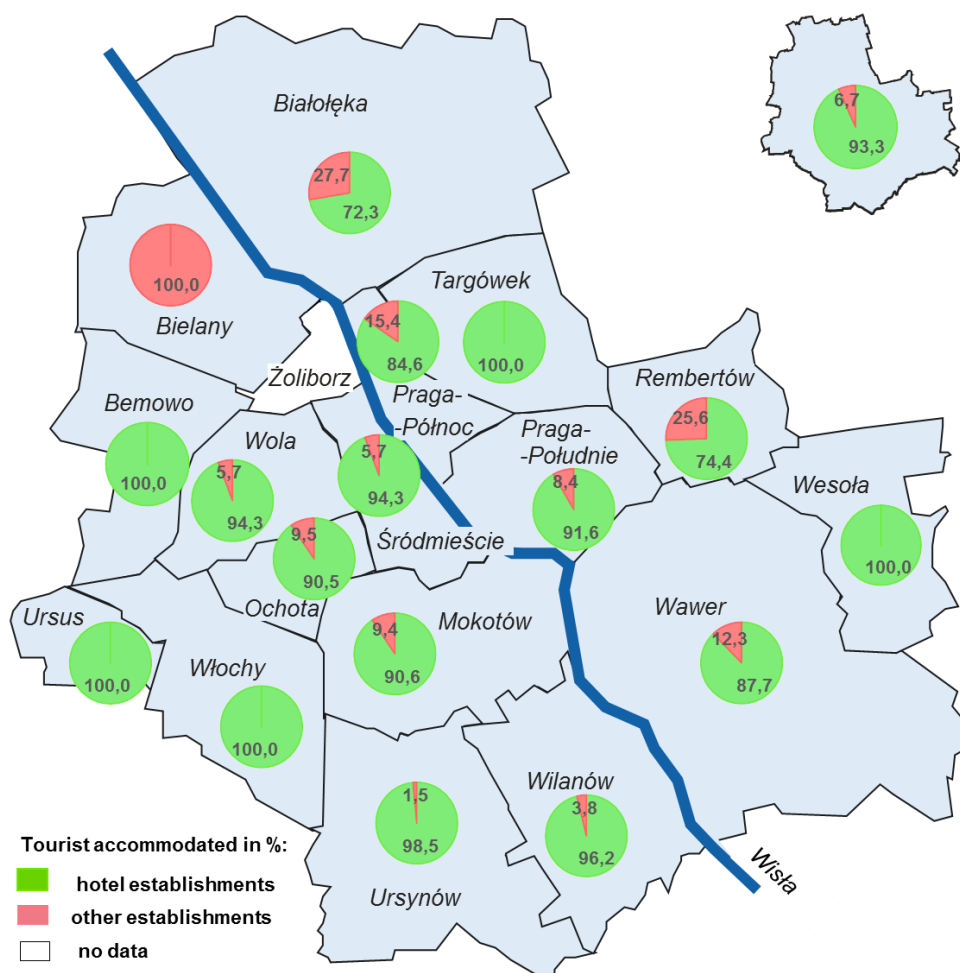
Table 5. **Occupancy of hotels by category in 2015**

Specification	Estab-lish-ments in abso-lute numbers	Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays		Rooms rented	
		in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %
Hotels	73	2699725	100.0	4494179	100.0	3069085	100.0
of which:							
*****	10	656632	24.3	1128098	25.1	802744	26.2
****	12	693582	25.7	1311791	29.2	898765	29.3
***	30	818339	30.3	1263832	28.1	865770	28.2
**	12	243372	9.0	389287	8.7	257897	8.4
*	8	286830	10.6	400036	8.9	243335	7.9

The Capital City of Warsaw has tourist infrastructure of high quality. As of July 31, 2015 in the Capital City of Warsaw for tourists awaited 73 hotels with 22281 bed places and 12094 rooms, of these 99.5% with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation. There were 305 bed places on average per 1 hotel and compared with 2014 this number remained the same. In the Capital City of Warsaw there were 33.2% of all hotels located in Mazowieckie voivodship, of these 10 5-star hotels out of 11 in the whole Mazowieckie voivodship.

Most of Warsaw's hotels were located In Śródmieście (26, of which 8 were 5-star hotels) and in Włochy (9 establishments). 5-star hotels in the Capital City of Warsaw offered 2858 rooms and 4721 bed places. Occupancy rate of rooms in these hotels was estimated at 76.8%, and of bed places — 65.8%. In 2015, 5-star hotels provided overnight stays for 656632 tourists, i.e. 24.3% of total accommodated tourists. Higher share represented tourists staying in 3-star hotels (30.3%), and the lowest — in 2-star hotels (9.0%).

**Structure of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments
by type in 2015**



An average length of stay of tourists in Warsaw in total tourist accommodation establishments in 2015 amounted — as in the previous year — to 1.7 days; tourists were then mainly accommodated in hotels. Compared with 2014, an average length of stay of tourists in Warsaw's hotels increased (from 1.6 to 1.7 days), and reduced the most in other not classified establishments (from 4.3 to 3.6 days).

FOREIGN TOURISTS

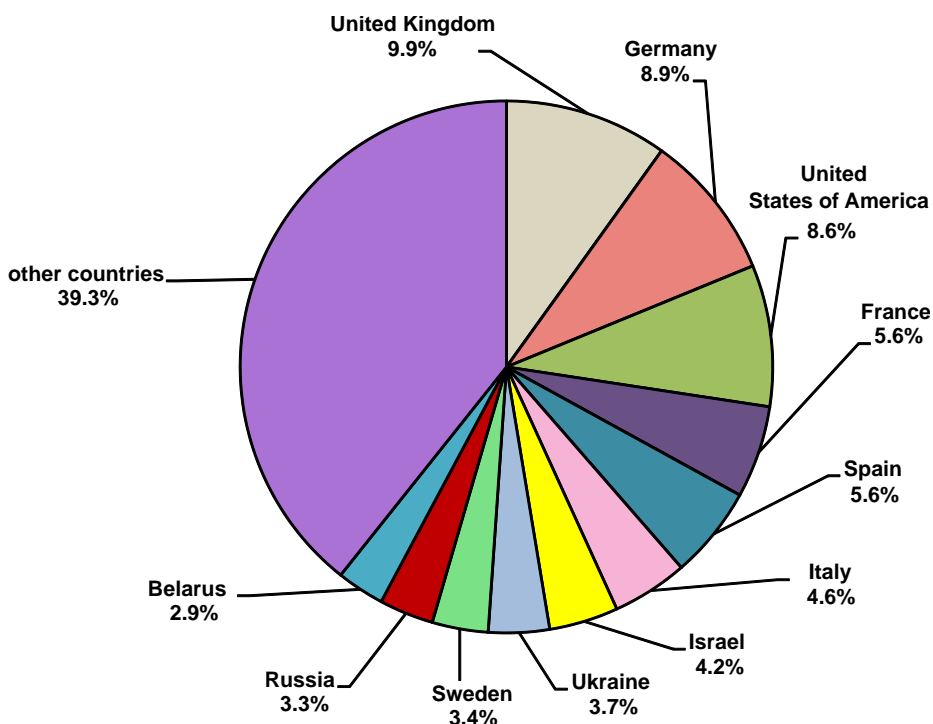
In the Capital City of Warsaw in 2015, among tourists in tourist accommodation establishments there were 1156.5 thousand **foreigners** (by 7.9% more than in the previous year). They represented 38.4% of total tourists staying in tourist accommodation establishments (a 0.9 pp increase compared with 2014).

Table 6. **Occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments by foreign tourists**

Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2014	2015	2014=100	2014	2015	2014= 100
Total	1071719	1156511	107.9	1944192	2153508	110.8
Hotel establishments	1013907	1096612	108.2	1814999	2036851	112.2
of which hotels	1001319	1083083	108.2	1784356	2004682	112.3
Other establishments	57812	59899	103.6	129193	116657	90.3

Majority of foreign tourists visiting our capital city arrived from Europe — 817.7 thousand, i.e. by 6.2% more than a year before. The Europeans represented 70.7% of total foreign tourists. The Capital City of Warsaw was also visited by: 136.2 thousand tourists from Asia; 110.4 thousand from North America; 12.3 thousand from South and Central America; 11.0 thousand from Oceania and 5.8 thousand tourists from Africa. Vast majority of foreign tourists (93.7%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners represented 40.1% of total hotel guests, and in 5-star hotels their share was the highest and amounted to 63.1%. In 2015, foreign guests rented 1375.3 thousand rooms in hotels, i.e. by 9.8% more than in the previous year.

Structure of accommodated foreign tourists by country of permanent residence in 2015



In 2015, foreign tourists were provided with 2153.5 thousand overnight stays (by 10.8% than in 2014), which made up 41.7% of total overnight stays provided in Warsaw (an increase compared with the previous

year by 1.6 pp). Hotel establishments recorded a 12.2% growth, and other accommodation establishments a 9.7% decrease. There was a significant decrease in overnight stays provided in rooms for guests (by 65.1%).

In tourist accommodation establishments in 2015, similarly as in the same period of the previous year, majority of overnight stays were provided to tourists coming from the United Kingdom (209.1 thousand), which represented 9.7% of all overnight stays provided to foreign tourists. There was also a number of tourists from such countries as: the USA (8.7%), Germany (8.4%) and Israel (6.0%). In comparison with 2014, an average stay of a foreign tourist in the Capital City of Warsaw increased from 1.8 to 1.9 days.

FACILITIES IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS – AS OF 31 VII

A factor that greatly influences the attractiveness of tourist establishments are catering facilities. At the end of July 2015 in tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw there were 165 catering establishments, i.e. by 1 more than in the same period of a previous year. Compared with 2014, the number of restaurants and canteens increased (by 2.2% and 28.6% respectively), whereas the number of bars and cafes and catering outlets decreased (by 3.5% and 10.0% respectively).

In the surveyed period, 146 catering establishments were located in hotel establishments (88.5% of total establishments). In comparison with July 2014 their number decreased by 2 establishments. Majority of catering establishments were located in hotels (132), i.e. 80.0% of total catering facilities in the capital city. In similar establishments there were 13 catering establishments, and in training-recreational centres – 4.

Table 7. **Catering establishments**

Specification		Restaurants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Catering outlets
Total	2014	90	57	7	10
	2015	92	55	9	9
Hotel establishments.....		88	48	4	6
of which hotels.....		78	46	3	5
Other establishments.....		4	7	5	3

Among total establishments in hotels, majority were situated in 3-star hotels — 30 restaurants, i.e. 38.5% of all restaurants in hotels and 32.6% of total restaurants in tourist accommodation establishments and 13 bars and cafes (28.3% and 23.6% respectively).

Table 8. Tourist accommodation establishments by districts in 2015

Districts	Establishments ^a	Bed places ^a		Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays	
		total	of which open all year	total	of which foreign tourists	total	of which foreign tourists
M.ST. WARSZAWA.....	124	26651	26537	3011183	1156511	5161193	2153508
Bemowo.....	3	343	343	34453	2049	60897	3298
Białoleka.....	4	602	602	17156	1900	40515	4015
Bielany.....	3	290	254	14763	854	33404	1570
Mokotów.....	17	2964	2964	244276	47529	522139	111053
Ochota.....	10	2440	2362	393927	155299	525121	239556
Praga-Południe.....	5	899	899	73433	11991	168178	26379
Praga-Północ.....	3	266	266	53222	7242	73460	15417
Rembertów.....	2	111	111	2968	12	5849	35
Śródmieście.....	38	10997	10997	1407822	707941	2517742	1367359
Targówek.....	1	98	98	2201	510	4461	1112
Ursus.....	1	34	34	3267	–	3267	–
Ursynów.....	7	1039	1039	77142	18523	111025	26203
Wawer.....	7	1228	1228	81562	5427	151063	10504
Wesoła.....	1	175	175	9019	1120	13290	1248
Wilanów.....	3	300	300	19405	3699	34125	6557
Włochy.....	10	2762	2762	297538	69740	403955	94231
Wola.....	9	2103	2103	279029	122675	492702	244971

^a As of 31 VII.

Note. No data for Żoliborz.

The Capital City of Warsaw is invariably ranked 1. in the country in terms of the number of overnight stays (5.2 million), followed by Kraków (4.6 million) and kołobrzeski powiat (4.3 million). These three territorial units provided a total of 14.0 million overnight stays, concentrating 19.7% of all overnight stays in the country (71.2 million) in 2015. The capital city also ranks first in the number of tourists. In 2015, in the Capital City of Warsaw the number of tourists accommodated increased by 5.4%, as well as the number of overnight stays by 6.4% and rented rooms by 7.8%. Majority of persons visiting Mazowieckie voivodship, who came from abroad, most willingly stayed in accommodation establishments in the capital city. In the surveyed period, 91.9% of foreigners visiting Mazowieckie voivodship were provided with overnight stays in Warsaw (i.e. 52.9% of persons visiting the country) and they were provided with 91.4% of total overnight stays in the voivodship.

There were 215 bed places on average per 1 accommodation establishment in Warsaw (a national average – 71). From among 57 5-star hotels in Poland 10 (17.5%) were located in Warsaw, and they offered 33.7% of bed places in hotels of this standard across the country.